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to the heads of all the important governments. It did its work. Then, ten years ago, memorials in favor of peace and arbitration were sent by various churches and church organizations to the first Hague Conference. Two years ago a joint peace memorial of the churches of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe was sent to the second Hague Conference. So this visit of the German preachers to Great Britain, while unique in the way spoken of above, was only the fuller unfolding of the Christian line of the peace movement which has been going on a long time.

Mr. Baker and his friends, while carrying out this German clergymen's visit, conceived the idea of a great world conference of the churches of Christendom in the interests of international peace. Such a conference they believe to be not only desirable, but imperative. Of this Mr. Baker writes: "Surely the time is now fully come when the professed followers of the Prince of Peace, the religious leaders of every land, should unite to form themselves into a Universal League of Peace, and to make impossible for the future the crime and wickedness of war." There is no doubt, as he further says, that the early holding of such a universal religious peace congress would greatly facilitate the labors of the statesmen who will be sent to the third Hague Conference. "It has occurred to me," he writes, "that if such is carried out the suggestion might well be made by the united churches of the United States of America."

This is a noble conception, and our American churches, now nearly two hundred thousand in number, are in a peculiarly favorable position to take it up and carry it out. We commend the subject most heartily to their thoughtful consideration. They could not honor Him whom they profess to love and serve in any other way more fully than by making such a united effort to deliver the world from one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the evils with which it has from the dawn of history been afflicted and degraded.

Editorial Notes.

European Peace Day.

Many of the European Peace Societies continue to observe the 22d of February as general Peace Day, as well as the 18th of May. The observance of the former day, suggested by Felix Moscheles of London, began before the 18th of May became noted as the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference. The plan of the observance of the 22d of February is to secure the adoption on that day of an identical resolution by the various peace societies touching some immediate phase of international relations. The resolution which Mr. Moscheles sent out this year, and which was adopted by sundry societies, was as follows:

"We solemnly protest against the perpetuation of the rule of force in these times of enlightenment, when peoples and governments are alike invoking the blessings of peace.

"We denounce as immoral the transferring of territory, by treaty, or otherwise, from one power to another, without previously having allowed the populations affected by such change full opportunity of freely expressing their wishes and giving their consent.

"We also believe that a fair and humane treatment of native tribes, on the confines of civilization, would gradually avert the necessity of waging border warfare or of embarking on punitive expeditions."

Edwin D. Mead in the South.

Edwin D. Mead, a vice-president of the American Peace Society, and editor of the International Library Series of books published by Ginn & Company, spent ten days in February on a trip in behalf of the peace cause in the West and South, visiting Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Nashville, Birmingham (Ala.), Atlanta and Washington. In Nashville he was the guest of the Board of Trade, and in Birmingham of the Commercial Club. In Cincinnati he addressed the Law School, of which President Taft was formerly the dean, the present dean being Prof. W. P. Rogers, one of the ablest and most earnest international workers in the West. In Nashville he addressed the students of Vanderbilt University, the Peabody College for Teachers, Fisk University and the High School, two thousand or more students altogether. He addressed the students of Atlanta University, and at Birmingham, on the Lincoln centennial day, he took part in a great Lincoln commemoration, which, held as it was in the very heart of the South and with ex-Confederates among the enthusiastic speakers, he found most impressive and hopeful. He found leading citizens at Birmingham, like Judge Weakley and Belton Gilreath, talking earnestly about an Alabama Branch of the American Peace Society, and the newspapers of the places which he visited show how warmly his message was everywhere received.

Washington Anniversary.

The most appropriate thing to remember at the present time, in connection with the celebration of the birthday of George Washington, is the feeling which he had in regard to war, after having seen it in many of its phases. In his farewell address, in which his most mature opinions were expressed, he declared: "Overgrown military establishments are, under any form of government, inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty." In July, 1785, he wrote to David Humphreys: "My first wish is to see this plague to mankind (war) banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing

and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind." In October of the same year he wrote to a French general, the Marquis de la Rouerie: "My first wish is (although it is against the profession of arms, and would clip the wings of some of your young soldiers who are soaring after glory) to see the whole world in peace, and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers striving who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind." In January, 1788, he wrote to Lafayette: "Would to God the harmony of nations were an object that lay nearest to the hearts of sovereigns, and that the incentives to peace, of which commerce and facility of understanding each other are not the most inconsiderable, might be daily increased!" These were Washington's mature and deliberate views, repeated again and again at this period of his life. If he were alive to-day there is not the least doubt that, while approving of moderate military and naval establishments, his opposition to the incessant demand for great increase of the navy, year after year, in rivalry with other nations would be unequivocal and emphatic.

The Baptist
World Alliance.

The European Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M. A., of Southampton Row, London, has sent us a copy of the resolution on universal peace adopted by the Congress of European Baptists at their meeting in Berlin in September last. The resolution is as follows:

"That this Congress, representing more than 600,000 members of Baptist Churches of Europe, expresses its thankfulness to God for the brightening prospects of universal peace.

"1. It recognizes the growth of the conviction amongst the peoples of the world that international peace is a primary condition of commercial prosperity and of general well-being.

"2. It rejoices in the widening acceptance amongst Christians generally of the idea for which Baptists have uniformly contended, that war is contrary to the will of the Lord Jesus Christ, and opposed to the spirit and genius of Christianity.

"3. Further, it welcomes the action of the princes and rulers of the nations in favor of international peace, and specially rejoices in the recent declaration of the German Emperor, in which he said, 'My deepest conviction is that the peace of Europe is not in danger.'

"4. The Congress urges the churches to pray for peace, to check everything likely to cause strife amongst the nations, and to promote in every way possible the spirit of brotherhood and love."

That rings true. If the Christian bodies of the world would all, as more and more of them are doing, uniformly declare themselves unequivocally as this alliance has done, and then in every practicable way, in the

pulpit, the Sunday School, the prayer meeting and elsewhere, seek to promote the realization of the great Christian ideal of human brotherhood and fellowship, war could scarcely ever again lift its unholy head in the midst of our modern world.

News from the Field.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne announces that the Eighteenth International Peace Congress will open at Stockholm, Sweden, on the 29th of August and continue till the 5th of September. The Secretary of the American Peace Society has sent to the Peace Bureau and the Committee on Organization at Stockholm a request that, if possible, the Congress may meet about one month earlier, as a number of educators from this country, who cannot remain abroad until September, desire very much to attend the Congress.

The International Peace Bureau is offering a prize of \$300 for the best exposition, in the form of a text-book, utilizable for all grades of schools, of the principles and consequences of the peace movement. The book may be written in French, German, English, Italian, or Esperanto.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead spent the month of February in New York, giving a series of about thirty addresses arranged for by the Peace Society of the City of New York. Many of these addresses were given to parlor meetings, others in churches and schools. Everywhere she found a warm welcome, and much genuine interest in the peace movement was manifested.

New branches of the American Peace Society are being formed in Buffalo, Cleveland and Seattle. We shall hope to be able to announce next month the completion of these societies and the names of their officers.

Brevities.

. . . In a recent remarkable address at Nice, France, Père Hyacinthe Loyson declared that if the human race is to escape sinking into blank decadence it must be by the world's being led into "a broader catholicism, the Brotherhood of Man in the Unity of God." The recent great peaceful revolution in Turkey he declared to be a severe rebuke to our Christianity, the Superior Ideal Religion, whose professors have nevertheless been trying to bring about "peace by the capture of nations and universal gigantic slaughter."

. . . In discussing recently in the French Chamber the military operations in Morocco, Mr. Jaurès, leader of the United Socialists, said, among other things: "Do you not see that the nations are crying for quarter,—that they begin to be tired of these war expenses, these shackles on their civilizing progress, these obstacles in the path of peace? Everywhere in France, as in Germany, complaints are made that social work is being arrested by military preparations. It is for France to give the final signal,—to say, by stopping her military expenditure, that she desires peace, and the way to its attainment. It will be for her the noblest and most glorious of victories."